25 missing.



BAILT, Per Vest

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Keurb WERKLY, For Year

If our friends scho favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in ail cases send stamps for that purpose

Arbitration.

Many well-meaning people, and more timid ones, who, during the fury of the strike. did not dare to waver in their support of law and order, think that they have found a middle and happy course in striving to get the PULLMAN Company to consent to arbitration. An odd sort of flah named PINGREE, who has been elected Mayor of Detroit, has organized a sort of movement of Mayors, approved and encouraged by other people given to compromise and thoughtspess, to entreat the PULLMAN Company by petition, or to coerce it by harsh critielsm, into submitting its affairs to other hands for the direct benefit of its employees. Even Mayor HOPKINS of Chleago, who has appeared to play the part of a good citizen toward the strike in his immediate neighborhood, replies to the refusal of the PULLMAN Company to arbitrate in a tone of aspersion suggesting confusion in his own mind as to the intrinsic merits of the case, or a hidden willingness to snatch at an imaginary chance to side with the agents of riot without personal discredit.

The right of the citizen laborer to lay down his tools in decency and order and to withdraw from the service of his employer and the right of the PULLMAN Company to withdraw from business, as it has withdrawn in this instance, are one. You can not deny one without denying the other, or cloud or curtail or confuse one without treating the other likewise.

If Mr. PULLMAN should now be forced whether by the direct squeezing of his purse by the railroads that may have a hold upon him, or by the abuse of critics who, seeing no single right clearly, attach only a limited value to all, to open his works or to subject himself to the examination of an arbitrator, it will be under the compulsion of some pressure or judgment other than his own. He will then cease to retain the rightful privilege of all to manage business free from interference by riot or by the in suits of fellow citizens in no wise connected with them, and he will be, in fact, driven into a surrender of the ground disputed by his employees, which, although it was his unquestionably. DEBS raised his crimihal insurrection to capture.

Some people imagine that they have completed their duty for this crisis by putting lown DEBS, and that that triumph leaves them free to coerce PULLMAN even to the same end that DEBS and his fellows in anarchy and abuse of the public have labored for. These people want to buy peace on the terms of the strikers, but they want PULLMAN to pay for it. They seek to mollify the DEBS party of in-surrection by making Pullman pay out money which he desires to keep. either by threats against his business or by caloling him with the plea that he would be a patriotif he would shake all other men's rights by compromising his own, and that he is a brute or wretch if he doesn't. When the law has been set at defiance, thus to assail Mr. Pullman directly or by innuendo is a semi-championship of the supreme outrage. If it is desired to help the PULLMAN employees consistently with the restraints and obligations of good citizenship, let peo ple help them, but not come as beggars to Mr. PULLMAN, holding the lash of concerted demnation behind their backs.

If the PULLMAN Company should, after all, accept arbitration, they would do nothing less than show themselves unworth to share in the benefits of the recent great and, we trust, precious effort to uphold rights which one and all, employer and employee, must have perfect and unqualified or the United States will cease to be a democratic country.

Treason in the Senate.

It will not do to look upon PEFFER as merely an intellectual misfit upon the floor of the United States Senate. The time has come when he must be taken seriously. His utterances upon Tuesday were treason flat and uncompromising treason; and no treason more frank and deflant has ever before been uttered by any enemy that the country has had.

He is for the overthrow of the Constitution. He wants the Senate and the House of Representatives swept away and the Government abolished. He demands the suspension of the law that all business may be forced to cease and that all right of property may end and anarchy ensue. He does not mince his phrases; his words are as straight as his purpose is vicious.

What is to be done with this public enemy, this agent of treason, who has invaded the precincts of the Senate?

PEFFER is not to be lightly passed as paranolae without dynamite, a misstep of nature with nature's errancy marked in his make. We say he must be taken seriously, because he talks treason.

The Local Taxston of Our Shipping. The Commissioner of Navigation has prepared a memorandum showing the heavy burden that rests upon the maritime interests of certain American ports in the shape of State and local taxation. The exhibit is useful, and, as far as we are

aware, entirely novel. The State where the burden of taxation se heaviest upon American ahipping is Maine. The tax paid in the single city of Bath is \$34,096 on an assessed valuation of \$1.047,655 and a total tonnage of 119,999. Commissioner CHAMBERLAIN shows that this tax is greater than is paid in Germany by tax is only \$22.244 on a tonnage of 225,007. valued at \$15,508,864, or nearly sixteen times the total valuation of Bath's shipping.

In the same way Portland collects more taxes on its own shipping, valued at less than a million dollars, than is paid to Great liritain by the Cunard company on its valuation of \$9,702,062. Fortland's million dollars pay \$18,653. The Cunard company's ten millions pay \$13,793. The Commissioner makes the striking assertion that none of the three greatest transatiantic steamship lines could have been operated under the Maine tax laws, for the taxes levied under those laws would have amounted to more

than the dividends curned last year. -Carrying the comparison to other ports than those of Maine, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN shows that Gloucester paid more taxes on it's \$1,122,000 of shipping than the North Gorman Lloyd paid on its \$16,000,000. Charles- swell of a great upheaval, and when he said tou's shipping is taxed five times more

Strangeh the tages on 35,118 tons, valued at \$336,55), arounted to more than on the Cunurd's 117,124 tons, valued at \$9,702,000. New Orleans paid on 53,845 tons, valuation St.453,325, more than the Compagnia Générala Transatlantique paid in France on 172,423 tons, valued at \$22,672,583. Clevelane puld more than the aggregate of taxes paid by the Cunard, the North German Lloyd, and the French company to their respective Governments. San Francisco levied more than was paid by the three great companies jus . mentioned with the Hamburg-American added on their combined tonnage of more than 700,000, valued at upward of \$59,000,000. And yet the total of San Francisco's tonnage is only 311,914, and its assessed valuation \$5,354,675.

While in the nature of things the statistics in such an exhibit cannot be exactly accurate or the comparisons absolutely fair, the Commissioner's carefully prepared memorandum will serve to call attention to the disproportionate burden of local taxation which in some parts of the Union handicaps the American merchant marine. And now, be it borne in mind, it is proposed to impose an additional burden in the shape of a Federal income tax of two per cent. on the net earnings of American shipping, foreign and coastwise, and whether exempt from local taxation or already overtaxed.

Judge Grosseup On Strikers' Rights.

The recent occurrences at and near Chicago, notwithstanding all the destruction of life and property with which they have been accompanied, will have at least the good effect of teaching a large portion of the citizens of this country some truths which they ought to know, but of which they seem to have been ignorant. For example, it has been assumed as in

disputable that when any considerable body of men, in order to obtain higher wages, or for any other cause strike against their employers, they have the right to prevent by violence all other men from taking their places, and to obstruct by forcible means the continuance of their former employers' business. Hence, with one voice almost, the Chicago strikers and their sympathizers in various parts of the country denounce at the present moment the use of the military to assist the civil authorities in protecting the property of the railroad companies and securing the unimpeded running of trains at Chicago and other points as a blow at the strike, and as an unwarranted interference with the liberties of the American citizen. This will undoubtedly be the theme of most of the orators who will speak at to-night's mass meeting in this city, as it has been the dominant feature of all the manifestoes of the strike leaders. How groundless the assumption is, the inquiry into the law of the case incited by the present strike has conclusively demonstrated.

Another prevalent error, which the legal proceedings following this strike are destined effectually to expose, is that strikers have a right to drive from their posts of duty, by threats and intimidation, other employees who have not joined in the strike. and thus to cripple or altogether paralyze the business of their employers. The indietment of DEBS and a number of his as sociates for doing just this thing will seem. probably, to most people a novelty in criminal law, but that it is justified, Judge GROSSCUP, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Chicago on Tuesday, makes abundantly clear. He savs:

"No man in his individual right can lawfully demanand insist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights. The railroads carrying the mails and inter-State commerce have a right to the service of each of its employees us-til each lawfully chooses to quit, and any concerted action upon the part of others to demand or insist under any affective penalty or threat upon their quitting to the tujury of the mail service or the prompt trans-portation of inter-State, commerce, is a conspiracy, unless such demand or insistence is pursuant of a law ful authority conferred upon them by the men ther effective penalty or threat and injury to the transport tation of the mails or inter-State commerce being proven, the burden falls upon those making the de-mand or insistence to show lawful authority and good faith in its execution."

Undoubtedly this construction of the law against conspiracies will be strenuously contested by the conspirators who have just been indicted at Chicago, but that it will be upheld is equally undoubted. Strikes must not be accompanied by assaults upon non-strikers, nor by attacks upon the prop erty of former employers, nor even by the intimidation of non-striking workmen. They must be confined strictly to a peaceful abstaining from work, and must allow the men who do not wish to strike, or who seek the places left vacant by the strikers, full liberty of action.

A Memorable Session of the Senate.

The speeches made on Tuesday in the United States Senate, and the resolutions offered by Senator DANIEL, show that the measures taken by the Administration to maintain order and uphold the laws have the almost unanimous support of the Federal Legislature. It is now evident that Congress, truly representing the people as whole, will sustain Mr. CLEVELAND in all further steps needful for the discharge of his sworn duty, although these should lead him to call out the militia of all the States, and even to issue a demand for volunteers. The wise and firm words attered by Senator Davis of Minnesota and Senator Goldpox of Georgia prove that such an appeal would be answered as promptly by the South as by the North, and by Republicans and Democrats alike. That is to say, the whole power of this vast country will be exerted to make good the right of American citizens to perform, unmolested, the work abandoned by the rallway strikers, and thus to assure the regular movement of commerce between the States and the

punctual carriage of the mails. It was a noteworthy speciacle presented on Tuesday in the Senate, when the interposition of Federal authority at Chicago was defended and applauded, not only by a spokesman of the great Northwest, but by representatives of Georgia and Virginia, on the ground both of patent constitutional the North German Lloyd Company. Its warrant, and of that duty of self-preservation which States as well as individuals must recognize as supreme. The law was correctly formulated by Senator Davis when he said that, if such crimes as had been committed in Chicago against the United States had been perpetrated at sea on a United States vessel, they would have been dealt with as acts of piracy, punishable with death. Nor did he overstate the truth when he compared such men as DEBS and Soveneign to the foolish boy in the Eastern tale who unloosed potent and destructive forces which he could not recall, for it is a fact that behind this strike are marshalled agencies which aim at nothing short of the shipwreck of our civilization. it was to this point that eloquent reference was made by Senator Gordon, when he spoke of our social system and the whole structure of our Government as shaken by the ground

that the flood of disorder which had awept

heavily than England's or Germany's. At over Chicago threatened the very life of the republic, which was a republic of law If it was a republic at all. Significant, also, of the magnitude of the lesues involved in the present crisis, issues men. Through a misunderstood order one of far transcending questions of sectional, the Union divisions advanced close upon the economical, or party interest, is the fact Confederate works and was subjected to s that to Senator DANIEL of Virginia was due

the resolution assuring the President that his action has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people, and that he will be backed by all departments of the Government and by the power and resources of the antire nation. It is, indeed, superfluous and impudent, as Senator Davis pointed out, for demagogues to talk about teaving the questions raised by the lawless demonstrations at Chicago to the decision of the people. Already have the people, as he said, taken the matter into their own hands through the duly constituted authorities. The matter is in the hands of the people in the highest and fullest meaning of the word, to wit, the people of a free country enjoying representative institutions, and possessed of laws which guarantee to every man the same rights that every other man

has, and no more. We commend to professional agitators, in this town and elsewhere, the principle of law recalled by Senator DANIEL, that when the President in the exercise of his lawful powers has called upon the army and navy to maintain order and enforce the laws, it becomes treason against the United States for a citizen to oppose those forces or to give aid and comfort to the misguided men who do so.

Peril In the Caves.

Seven tourists were imprisoned for eigh days last spring in one of the little known caves in the Styrian Alps, and were finally rescued more dead than alive. In one of those receptacles where lakes are found in caves the water had suddenly arisen and the retreat of the party was cut off.

The Frenchman MARTEL, who has made himself famous as the most active and successful of cave explorers, has made this mishap the occasion for some words of caution to those who visit caves. He save he regards it as dangerous to attempt the exploration of a cavern which is the channel of a subterranean river except during the summer months, from June 15 to Sept 15. It was for this reason that he did not explore one of the caves of Adelsberg at the end of September, 1893. The equinoctini rains were augmenting the river in the cave, and the flood might easily have imprisoned underground explorers who were too persevering.

M. MARTEL believes that all exploration of caves whose physical condition is not well understood invites disaster if undertaken in the autumn, winter, or fall. - It in not difficult to discern why the explorer sees danger at these periods. In cave regions fissures in the rock admit water into the caverns and it passes through other fissures to the outer world again, the point of exit being usually known as the ource of the stream. Between the points of entrance and emergence the caverns serve as reservoirs. They are, in fact, cisterns, and the level of the water in them is much higher during the melting of winter snows and the periods of greatest precipitation, provided the channels of exit are smaller than those of entrance. It is easy to see that under this condition the reservoir, in time of flood, might quickly be filled to its roof, cutting off the retreat of any one who happened to be in the higher recesses of the cave, with the reservoir between him and the cavern's mouth.

This was the unfortunate circumstance that nearly cost the lives of the tourists in Austria. They ventured into a cave whose hydrographic conditions were imperfectly understood. They are wiser now, and their experience will not be lost upon others who wander into subterranean regions.

Where It Came From.

When the flurry is all over it will be again time for people interested in the principles ocratic party to study t in which the income tax has been put into the Tariff bill. To the platform of what party, to the promises conditional upon election of what political organization must a Senator go to find authority and countenance for the income tax?

To the platform of the Democratic party in any year of its life? Not much. It is found in the platform of the Social Labor party, now, in its eagerness for the rioters' success, as its speakers show, thirsting for more destruction still, and likewise threatening it, and to the Populist party, whose representative in the Senate, Kylk of South Dakota, attempted to prostitute even the United States Government to the uses of violence and insurrection.

Over this repelling connection hangs the deciding fact that the Populist party, together with the Socialistic Labor party. were beaten overwheiningly in the last election, and that the Democratic party, which, if it has had any aim in life, it has been to profess and protect the principle of equal rights, privileges, and duties among dizens of the United States, was elected.

There is neither precedent nor license for the Democrats to clamp the Populist-Socialist collar upon the people of this country.

the KYLE-DE LEON grip on thrift. The enactment of the income tax to-day will be a political outrage of the gravest sort. It represents a sale of the people who two years ago trusted the Democracy to a party which they refused to trust, and whom all true citizens of the republic have cause to-day to look upon as enemies to American institutions and habits.

Some of the hottest fighting in the civil war was done on July 12, two battles having neen fought on that day in 1863, while in 1834 Gen. East, with fifteen thousand Confederate came unpleasantly near Washington in fact almost within cannon shot, and it required a sharp tattle to induce him to move on. EARLY had been making a raid into the border of Pennsylvania, and on July is had defrated (ien. Law Wallack at the Monocacy, killing or wounding nearly seven hundred of the Unionists and taking as many prisoners. The result of this battle, apparently, left the road clear to Balt-more and Washington, and on the evening of July 11 the Confederate in antry was within seven miles of the Federal cap-Gen. Augus commanded the Union troops defending Washington, and on July 12 he pushed out his line, and a sharp fight ensued in which the Unioniats had 280 killed or wounded, while the Confedera se had about as many. Satisfied by the atrength of this resistance that it was dangerous to attack Washington further, Exply moved across the otomac with 2,500 spars horses and 5,000 head of cattle that he had captured in his raid. Immediately after the surrender of Vicks-

burg, July 4, 1883, Gen. GRANT collected 50. 000 so'diers and turned his attention upon Gen. Jon Joneston, who, during the stage, had been in GRANT's rear making every effort to raise an army with which to attack the bealege & Advancing over a regi n wasted by war and parched by drought GRANT pushed DRNAIDS back to Jackson. Miss. Here the Confederates took refuge within the intropchments, where they were soon lavested. On July 12 SHERMAN opened upon the city and its defenders a e- ncentrio fire of one hundred on both flanks and pushed forward to Pear filver. The Union guns planted on the adjaeant hills opened a terrific storm of shot upor the defenders, who numbered tess than 25,000

withering fire, by which 300 of our men were killed and wounded, and 200 were captured, together with the colors of the Twenty-eighth. Forty-Erst, and Fifty-third litinois regiments. Finding it was impossible to hold the city, Jounston on the night of July 10 retreated cases to a referee. neroes l'eart River, burning the bridges behind

him. His I as was 71 killed, 505 wounded, and Another battle was fought on this day in 1883, six miles from Donaldsonville, La., between 1,200 Texans under Gen. Guzza and a tofce of Union troops under Gen. Duplier. In this affair the Unionists were defeated with a loss of 500 kills tor wounded, 300 prisoners. 3 guns, and a flag of the New York Regiment.

The tone of the speeches in the Senate resterday and on Tuesday is Immensely satisfactory to all friends of law, order, and good Government. Partisanship disappears in face of this great national question, except that partisanship which divides the upholders of the United States Government from the promoters and agitators of Anarchy, and the passive sympathizers with rebellion in its inital demonstrations.

Talk about demanding arbitration at Pullman should be coupled with the recollection that the PULLMAN employees are not gui tless of the outrage of the A. R. U.'s strike. They brought it on originally.

Not long ago, when fate had inflated Brooklyn with a temporary grant of unwar-ranted good fortune to her baset a lining, our contemporary, the Faule, danced like the blood mascot or the boy bat -- arrier over a fluky a-d extravagant victory over the truly great representatives of New York. "As 16 is to 1," the ridiculous score of the occasion, shrieked our over-th -river friend, "so is the Brooklyn Baseball Club to the New York Baseball Then the Engle attempted to la-so the fu ure for a means of escape, or set up a sort of dummy bomb-proof against the suggesting that its opinion was susceptible of Ferhaps the Eagle did fatuously imagine that in some way or other it might never be tripped by the thereafter, and that the paradoxical discrepancy between skill's leserts and achievements, as illustrated by the Brooklyns being ahead of the New Yorks, night be continued to the end of the season.

Happily for all, there has been a change. Time has refused to stand by absurdity, and to-day the New Yorks are crossing the home plate while the Brooklens are humping for first base. From being seventh, when our contemporary indulged. New York has moved ip to Brooklyn's place at third in the League, and poor but inevitably jumped-on Brooklyn has sunk to fifth. This about measures the real merits of the respective nines, though when the pennant is finally ours by right we hope from neighborliness to have Brooklyn at our immediate back. During the process of this hoped for development, we ad vise our Gowanus friend to abandon bombast and confine itself to silent prayer. New York's hired men are intrinsically better at ball than Brooklyn's each and every day in the week and at every stage or phase of the contest, even with Brooklyn first and New York last.

A Manly Letter from a Good American. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On reading your leading article of to-day, "The Gov

worship has assumed the form and strength of a cult among Southern people. The wrong principle behind the Force bill was the assumption that the people were too corrupt to be allowed to vote without some restraint. Without the Force i ill the citizen in left to his honor and sense of right to prevent an abuse of auffrage. The generally accepted opinion in this State is that the last State election abounded in fraud, and the proper sense of the propriets and fitness of things have made numbers of the best people determined to pu stop to such, and provent its recurrence. Mr. Skaggs heads this move. That is the whole cause of his offending.

Men who two years ago could not speak too highly of him as a scholar, a man of brilliant New who two years ago could not speak too highly of him as a scholar, a man of brilliant attainments and great future possibilities, now belittle his every act—call him erazy, a crank, and suce things in order to belittle the movement he heads and brint him and it is to consent he heads and brint him and it is to consent he heads and brint him and it is to consent he that he heads a movement not in accordance with the machinery which, now and for several years past, has been in accordance with the dictum of an irresponsible party. You know there is no tyranny more cruel than one of the people. The press all on one side, the isometratic machine with Mr. Skaegs on the other. Your own experience will suggest what you ought to do if you recognize the facts as stated, it is so easy to attack when a man cannot defend—so tempting to wound a sensitive sature, that to call your attack when a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer is a very sore one; only and the him of the reformer is a very sore one; only a neather him of the reformer him of Brumrnonam, Ala., July 7, 1864.

Looking Forward. From the Erraing Son.

"I was with Debe-" the stranger said. Uried John Most: "Say no more, But alay and drink a schooner Within my humble door!

As I remarked -" began the tramp. Nay, rest thee " cried John Most Slave, bring the worthy Anarchia Much beer and eggs on toas:

It was a bitter arruggle-

"Aye, truly!" quoth John Most;
"But ere you tell thy stary
Fat! drink! Fil be thy host." The stranger ate versciously. And qualled deep mugs of beer; White John Most watted pattently

The thrilling tale to hear. "You were with Debu !" he asked at last

The stranger cried: "Sure. Mikel I took the Keeiny cure with lichs Two years before the strik!"

She Remembered. Fig. the fit into In the Firstman

Children," said the Superintendent of the South tide Sunday school. "do you remember a hat is sold of the lilles—how "they tole not neither do they spin, and yet"—will some boy or girl finish the quo at on :" And a dear little girl in a pink dress two up and

" Bullivan in all his girry was not arrayed like one

BILL PRILEUMEN THE A BUTGOTTE Proposed Remedy for the Republic's

Orlevance Against Great Britain WARRINGTON, July 11,-If anything could add o Venezuela's indignation over John Bull's referated refusal to gut the entire Guiana boundary dispute to arbitration, it might well be his zeal for that very method of sett ing his controversies with the United States. It is hard for a little nation to feel that the law of the stronger is considered good enough for her, while bigger countries may carry their

Since it would be hopeless for Venezuela to go to war with England, she is considering, it appears, whether she shall not sever all trade rela lone with that cower, in the hope that the shopkeeping interests of the British Isles may then become alive to her grievances. The Senate, it is said, lately invited the House to join it in considering a proposal to cut communiention with the Isla of Trinidad, to close Yenexue'an ports to the British flag, to refrain from buring, selling, or using British goods, to suspend or annul all concessions to British companies, to withhold temporarily too interest due on English heldings in Venezuela's national debt, and to de various other things of a like character for the same purpose.

I do not be leve I should be justified in drawing the warrant.

I beg to assure you that it would afford me, as a talways has done, great pleasure to be of service to any honorally discharged solider. I think that my record since I have been Comproller fally justifies this statemen, but even for the purpose of doing a favor to a solider. I cannot violate the provisions of a positive statute.

As I have already stated to you in private conversation. I have appointed four men under chapter 71; of the laws of 1804—the statute under which you state Mr. Ewell was appointed—and in each of the cases the appointed—and the statute under which you state Mr. Ewell was appointed—and in each of the cases the appointed—and in each of the cases the appointed—and the statute of the civil Service Commission have certified to me such appointment. As I understand it, this is the work of but a few minutes, and involves no expense, and the request of the Civil Service Commission that such certificate be filed with them did not seem to me unreposition. It must be doubtful, however, whether the Senezuelan Congress will really go to such lengths. Some of the proposed acts, like the closing of Venezuelan ports to British ships and the annulment of concessions, might bring on fresh encroachments of England, by way of reprisal; or they might lead British traders and shippers to furnish the sinews of war to the enemies of the present Government at aracas, in order to overthrow it. Still, the desperate remedy proposed by Gen. Cr-spo's administration shows how deeply the griev-

In point of fact, Ingland is said to be ready to arbitrate, provided she can select the subsects to be submit ed to the tribucal. More than four years ag., in answer tea request of Venezuela. Secretary Blaine instructed Minister Lincoln to use his good offices to bring about a settlement, and to support arbitration, Lord Salisaury, in his repl. expressed the "willingness si her Malesty's Government to at antion certain portions. I the claim which they bell-ve themselves entitled in strict right to make, and to submit other portions to artification, reserving only that territory as to which they believe their rights admit of no reasonable doubt. If this offer is met by the Venezuelan Government in a corresponding spirst there should to no insuperable ifficulty in arriving at a colution." That is, Lord Salisbury proosed that arbitration should be a remedy for what England hold to be possibly doubtful, but not for what England and could not admit to be a subject of doubt. This night have been all very well had not venezuela considered that the very things which Great Britain would not concede to be doubtful were those which ought to be put to arbitration. When Gladstone's Ministry came in Venezuela's hopes rose, because Lord Bosebery during his charge or the Foreign Office under Gladstone's previous Ministry had expressed a consent to refer the dispute to arbitration. When Gladstone's previous Ministry had expressed a consent to refer the dispute to arbitration. But pressen ly it tegan to appear that these hopes were not well founded, and that the limits put upon the proposed arbitration would prevent Venezuela from getting a judgment upon all she claimed. Thus the controversy is as bitter acever, and Venezuela, in despair, is contemplating the commercial boycott already spoken of.

The action proposed by Venezuela may be better understood on reflecting that while sha is chafing under a sense of injustice John buil is entirely serene and in no curry to settle the dispute, having estaulished himself fully on the dispute, having estaulished himself fully on the dispute having estaulished himself fully on the dispute having estaulished themselves at than four years ag . In answer to a request of cate be filed with them did not seem to me unre-sonable.

"I write you this letter at your request, although I have aiready seen you and talked
the matter over much more in detail with you,
and I was giad to find that at the end you expressed yourself as satisfied that I ned taken
the only legal course in the matter.

"Since our interview my attention has been
called to certain newspaper items in which
you are represented to have said that you
ahould commence some legal proceedings
against me to compet payment. Of course I
do not for a moment thins vousaid anything
of the kind. But If I did think a it would not
influence my course as I believe I am acting
in accordance with the law. Very respectfully
yours. Venezuela, Secretary Plaine instructed Min-

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Ser. On reading article of to-day, "The Government at Washington," I feel almost led to be your pardon for having in the past sometimes condemned The Sux for what I thought to be its foo great severity toward certain.

Let me also censes that when on such occasions I have avenged myself by giving up reading your journal I very soon got hungry for it and again went at the daily feels which was only asharpened by my abstinence.

But, having read your impartial and noble declaration to-day, it has led me to resolve never again to question the absolute and lofty patriotism of The Sux, or to doubt that its "heart is in the right place," even when in the future the temporary wrangles of party polities may tempt me to think otherwise.

New York, July 10. Frederick Keppel.

To the Edition of The Sux—Ser. I write you on a matter which perhaps your love of the cut may tempt me to think otherwise.

Differences to rour published articles on Mr. Skaggs, the Chairman of the Kolb faction of the Democratic party in the past has been of such important service to the best interests of the Saugus that he past has been of such important service to the best interests of the South within the past thirty years that its worship has assumed the form and strength of a cult among Southern people, and the South and Point Sarina itself now worship has assumed the form and strength of a cult among Southern people, and the South and Point Sarina itself now worship has assumed the form and strength of a cult among Southern people, and the South and Point Sarina itself now worship has assumed the form and strength of a cult among Southern people. The wrong the cult among Southern people, and the second party in the past has been of such important service to the best interests of the South within the past thirty years that its worship has assumed the form and strength of a cult among Southern people. The wrong the party of Alabama.

Differences of opinion are tolerated with rare patiency to the past interests of the So

ithout going into the details of the dispute Without going into the details of the dispute or the reasons upon which Great Britain bases her present prefensions, it really seems fair to say that are itration ought to be the remedy in a matter of this kind between a strong and a weak power. Nor ought it to be so restricted by the firmer as to make the latter seel that the disc are loaded. If some of the points are, as England insists, absolutely beyond dispute, why should she healtate to submit them to a tribunal of artitration? Such a tribunal, if competent, will see and decide that they are beyond dispute, if they really are so. competent, will see and decide that beyond dispute, if they really are so.

Belay in the Congressional Library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Can you inform me what is the matter with the office of the Librarian of Congress? On the 6th of last March I filed the title of a book for copyright entry and paid the statutory fee for the usual certificate. I have had to wait for that certificate for over four months, and have only just received it. The document consists of a blank in which exactly fifteen words have been

inserted by rea.

I wrote to the Librarian of Congress on the 2id of April, asking the cause of the delay. 23d of April, asking the cause of the delay, and on the 24th of April received a renly stating that the trouble was caused by the large number of iffice entered for copyright, but that the certificate would be sent to use without any further delay than was necessary. It now maily arrives on the 1th day of July. Considering the brevity of these certificates, it seems incredible that any such delay should an necessary. However, profile American literary genius may have become. I doubt weether as many titles could have been sent to Washington for copyright that the work of furnishing certificates should be four months in arrear. It seems to me that some investigation into this matter would arrea good purpose. NEW YORK, July 9, 1894.

Mr. Carlinic Gets After Them

WASHINGTON, July 11. - Secretary Carliele today requested the attorners representing the steamship companies who have recently notified him that the companies will hereafter rener aim that the companies will hereafter re-fuse to honor any bills "for the maintenance etimmigrants at Ellis Island. New look, ex-cept in cases where landing is refused and where immigrants are ordered departed." o fursian him the names of the stramble com-panies whom they represent and the names of the steamship companies which refuse to pay for the maintenance of immigrants while they are being inspected on Ellis Island.

Borings for the North Hiver Bridge, The commission of sugineering experts anpointed by Fresident Cleveland to determine the proper length of span for the proposed North River bridge resumed its session res-North fiver origine reasumed its assistent restarted at the Army building. Engineer Charles F. Birush reported that he struck had ruck pesterday morning corposite Fif y minth street, and I too test east of the New Jersey shore, at a depth of Eni feet. This result is not as a depth of Eni feet. This result is not as favorable as lourner experiments have produced. The commission will continue to sit dairy until they have reached a definite decision as to the sean.

Seven Thruncs to the Passity.

The descrimants of Queen Virturia are either now in presentants of Queen Virturia are either now in presentants of Queen Virturia are either now in presentants of our will in the matural convert even a comparation of correct and including the citizens. The is a normal of matural terms amount the European time time of circums, the is a normal of matural terms and backy of Hease, the game and the feeling of the control of th The descendants of Queen Victoria are either now

ROBERTS AND THE PETERAN.

The Comptroller Writes a Letter to Secre-ALBANT, July 11.-State Comptroller Roberts has addressed a letter to Secretary of State Paimer in regard to the non-payment of the salary of William H. Ewell of Rochester, who

July C, during my absence from Albany, was

handed me resterday on my return. My at-

the fact that Mr. Ewell had been to the office

for his rar. However, I think that my ab-

visits. Chapter (81 of the laws of 1864 provides,

BOT, FLOWER WATCHFUL.

The Fish Never Braw Him Out of Sight of the Surf Hotel Fing Staff.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., July 11.-Gov. Flower is

enjoying himself here at the Surf Hotel in the

most democratic way. He strolls about the

plazzas a part of the day, and during the other

part he is out on the waters of Great South

desire to be f es from all form is sided by the

guests of the Lig botel, who allow him to

go about without intruding upon h m

This morning, with Mrs. Flower, Mrs.

Judge Schler, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Taylor, and Dr. William F. Jenkins,

Russell with Capt. Paine at the helm, and for

Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College,

New York, presented the report of the com-

mittee appointed at Saratoga in 1802 to con-

sider the value of "round-table" discussions.

The committee commended them, as they

departments of education.

brought together specialists in the different

John W. Cook, President of the Illinois Nov.

mai University, traced the history of the

normal school from its first introduction in

this country in Massachusetts half a century

most important sciences for the consideration

most important sciences for the consideration of a normal school student. He deplored the absence of suitable normal schools in America as contrasted with the condition of this branch of education in Dermany, where to per cent. of the teachers were professional, while in the United States not more than 10 per cent. could be so classified.

Dr. E. E. White of Ohlo said in part; "The summer school offers to thousands of teachers an opportunity for study and communion with the exterioned professional trachers of the land. There should be one such summer school in every State, but what is imperatively necelest is a college of pedagogy of university rank."

rank."
The President announced the 'ollowing Com-

The President anneunced the 'ellowing Committee on Resolutions: Superintendent A. H. Maxwell of Brooking, Chairman; Superintendent Draper of Cleveland, Lawton H. Evens of Augusta, Ga., President J. H. Raker of Colorado, and Miss Ida Cook of Illinois, Resolutions were offered for the establishment of a national school for the industrial arts, and for the support of an educational exhibit at the International Exposition to be held in Atlanta. All were releared to the Committee on Resolutions. President Henry M. Subin of Iowa was chosen as President of a Committee on Nominations, which committee was composed of one member from each State and Territory of the Union. This committee will make the nominations of officers for the following year.

THE COLONIAL C NEARENCY.

Some of the Most Important Resolutions

Adopted by the Belegates.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11. Nearly all the colo-

nial delegates have left Ottawa. The following

is the text of the principal resolutions adopted

British empire can be best assured by drawing

centinually closer the bonds that unite the

eclonies with the mother country, and by the

continuous growth of a practical evenpathr

plate: trade arrangements."

Dinna of De Funiak

direct with his Re-section's

Whereas, The stability and progress of the

by the Conference:

ago. He regarded psychology as one of the

meeting of the Park Board yesterday. Conwas appointed a clerk in the office of Horgan reported that \$3,500 will be required to complete the work. Secretary of State under the reteran civil Thirty-five hun red dollars," repeated service exemption law. It follows: President Clausen with the air of a martyr. "ALBANY, N. Y., July 10, 1804. "Dran Sin: Yours without date, but received

How are we to get it? We have been to the Board of Estimate twice for money to complete this work, and both times got all we asked We started to get that pond cleaned when

PARK ROARD PROCERDINGS.

Cost of Cleaning the Fifty-sinth Hirest

Pond-Contracts Awarded,

The seemingly interminable job of eteaning

out the Central Park pond at Fifty-ninth street

was the chief subject for discussion at the

tention had not been called before that 'ime to I came into the Boart four years ago," said Commissioner Straus, "and we have been at it ever since. I want to see the work finished before I go out of office." sence made no difference as to the result of his visits. Chapter (B) of the laws of 1834 provides, among other things, that it shall be unlawful for the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the tayment of any salary or compensation of any of occept, elerk, or other person in the public service of the State in any of the classes, who is not credited by the Civil Service Commission as having been appointed in accordance with law. I find that there is no such ance with law. I find that there is no such ance with law. I find that there is no such this office, and until such certificate is filed I do not be leve I about be justified in drawing the warrant. The contractor explained that the engineer's

estimate of the amount of mud to be removed Well, go on with the work," said Mr. Straus.

was too small.

"Well, go on with the work," said Mr. Straus.

"Til guarantee the money needed. I want to see that work completed."

It was agreed to make an extraordinary effor to get the needed \$43,000.

Commissioner Bell reported that the contractors who are furnishing glass for the Castle Garden aquarium tanks had put in a ghteen plates under the required thickness.
They were directed to remove these plates and meet the requirements of the specifications. An application nor permission to put a kinetoseope in Central Fork was refused.

Collins & Gillis received the contract to complete the grading of the Van Courtlandt Park parade ground at \$45,915, and Teller & Bennie the contract to build a tool house in Central Fark for \$12,300. John J. Cashman will build the cottage in Riverside Fark for \$0,483.

The bids for supplying asphalt were laid over. Henry G. Homer was the lowest of three hidder at \$15,45 a ton, but the other two bidders. T. Hugh Hoarman and the Sicilian Asphalt Compuny, asserted that Mr. Homer coud not supply sapphalt of the quality recoulded by the specifications for the price bid. It was decided that Mr. Homer must show samples of the asphalt he proposes to furnish. Harvey King, Franklin P. Waters, and Terence J. McGuire were appointed park policemen on probation, and it was decided to supply heavier globes for the lauterns carried by the police at night, as most of those heretofore furnished have been broken.

John Cox, the contractor for grading the milliary parade ground in Van Courtlands Park, ware a claim for parment for 15,000 cuttle yards more of filling than was allowed by the engineer estimates.

On the part of the Fark Board it was maintained that this represented shrinkage, parment for when it had been taken up by the soft, marshy ground, and that the engineer could not accurately estimate the amount of filling that would be required hecause of the marshy condition of the sell. The claim was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK AFFILE Hamilton Odell, Referee, to Pass Upon h

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Hamilton Odell referee to take evidence with a view to passing upon the accounts of Hugh J. Grant as receiver of the St. Nieho as Bank, which were submitted on Tuesday, showing that the receiver still has in his hands \$617,15%. The referee is also to pass upon the amount which the receiver should retain for his compensation and the expenses incurred by him, and to fix the hill for law-yers' expenses, which has been presented to

yers' expenses, which has been presented to the receiver.

William Allen, Butler argued before Judge Andrews resterday a motion for an egtra al-lowance as the counsel for the St. Nich-las Bank in the suit recently tried, before William G. Choate as referee, brought by the receivers of the Mad son Square bank against the re-ceiver of the St. Nicholas Bank to geover \$380,000 of securities. I awyer Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer's Marshall opposed the motion. Mr. Butler wanted an allowance of \$2,000. Judge Andrews said he would look into the matter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. Superintendent Jasper Argues for It Before

Russell with Capt. Paine at the helm, and for four hours it's waters of the bay were scoured for flounders and bluellsh with a party of irlenda among whom was Gen. Daniel D. Write. The Governor spent the atternoon aboard the yacht Louise stimming feb stories. Mrs. Flower and her sister, Mrs. Schler, and Mrs. E. Taylor have become favorites with guests of the hotel. Last evening the other ladies of the hotel. Last evening the other ladies of the Governor's party.

The Governor's keeping a chose watch on the reports concerning the strikes, but apparently is not uneasy about the situation. When he goes out fishing he does not set out of eight of the flag staff on the hotel, from which signals will be displayed should any also ming news concerning New York State be Sanatoga, July 11.-The State Teachers' Association in convention here has elected E. N. This evening at sunset the Governor, unknown to many of the guests of the hotel, quietly slipped awar to the end of the steamboat pier, and with a hook and line tried size luck. Surrounded by boat Captains and salier from the rachts, the Governor operated his line with all the patience and trickery of an old bayman new and then getting a site as a reward for his patience. Later in the evening a large deligation from the Wawayan'a Club, a club is "light often and drick" Jones, principal of Plattsburgh Normal School President, and Welland Hendrick of Saratogs Secretary.

John Jasper, Superlutendent of the New

luck. Surrounded by boat Captains and sallors from the rachts, the Governor operated his line with all the patience and trickery of an old tonyman, new and then getting a lite as a reward for his patience. Later in the evening a large delegation from the Waxayan'a Club, the most of which is "Irink often and dright light," headed by ex-Senator Charles A. Etailes, came over in the club launch and paid their respects to the Governor.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Second Bay of the National Educational Convention at Asbury Park.

Asbury Park, July 11.—The second dar's seasion of the National Educational Association was opened this morning with prayer.

Nicholes Murray Butler of Columbia Callege.

AUNKEAM .

-Pokeberries, fro a which country boys make even finer red ink than from the elderberries, are now taking shape, though still a pale green in color. After a while they will swell to three their present size and taxe on a luscious purplish tint. The plant itself is now a rich and beautiful green. Folks in these seem to have forgotten that the tender shoots of the young poze are ed bia.

The newsboys of the city, especially those who

cover the upper and the lower wards in the afternoon, have resped a rich harvest from the Western strikes, Lots of them have taken in a dollar a day clear profit. One of them up at Broadway and Forty-ninth street who sold out his stock of Evenino Suns at two ge on strike all the time.

-Those tropical-looking midsummer guests, the tall Grooping field lilies, yellow and almost salmon-red in solor, are now here. They have spots on the inside of the petals that suggest consinebly to the faring tiger ities, and their pistils and stamens are developed in such fastion as to furnish admirable studies for bota-nists. The brownish antiers are rich in brickduse polism, and the whole flower seems to embody the strength and richness of the July meadows.

—It is the Railans who have learned the value of In-

dian corn Long ago they substituted corn meal for chestaut flour in making polents, and the result was a cheaper and more wholesome food. The Italians at home make polenta chiefly with yellow corn meals here they often, pernaps usually, use the white meal. The points is nourishing palatable to those that have been brought up to oil and garlic and digestible exough if the consumer be norupled with physical toil. -The beautiful broidery of the wild carrot is again apread in fields and country lanes. The biossom has a lace-like grace equalical by almost no other, wild or cultivated, and there is a great variety of sines and shapes among a hundred blossoms. The handsomes and most truly increike are the large tringular one that show the davight plainly through the meshe oward the end, and suggest a great splotch of sea oam. For decorative purposes faw wild flowers equa the carrot.

-When a successful New Yorker recently visited the little Western city he had left thirty years before, he was pleased to find that the men he had known in the willage of that time had green with the place. His hutcher of thirty years before had become a wealthy The journeyman carpenter who helped to build the New Yorker's early Western house owned the largest sawmill of the region; and so it went through various trades. The men who had been hard workers with hands and head were the leaders of the place.

-Suburban property owners are at perjoinal war with the smooth and serpentiae paths that wind in all di-rections through woodlands and over vacant fields. here the path encounters a stone fence one stone after another is dropped until either a breach is made or a stile is formed. The land owner patiently re-plies the stones and covers them with newly felled amplitiga so as to form a sort of chevaux de frise; but in sain. Either the breach is renewed or the path

Sods passage in some seligiblering west no lift to the wall, and the short cut continues to be used —saleto, N. J. is a pleasant little rity on a stronged iittle stream emptying into lielaware Fay near its head. The place was under a part of catry more than two contactes ago; and before that it was the sea- of a two-do- settlement. Qualters, who found as winds along the bunner at New (asits, settled belone or again after the Sweder. When haw York manage wely larger than Estentia now there was commerce believed that two, and balain expected to the future metropole. policies and codar posts. The tonn is now one of

continuous growth of a practical evempathy and coheration in all that pertains to common welfare; and "Whereas. This coheration and unity can in ne way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products; therefore. "Resolved. That this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade with nothing than that which is carried on with foreign countries. "Resolved that until the mother country can see her way to enter into a customs arrangement with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered and too, the colonies of firest Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take view to place cach dher's products, in whole or in part, og a more favored vanous as as than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries." "Resolved as had for the purposes of this resolution the South African customs union be considered as part of the territory capa's of itely brought with a the scarpe of the contemplate trade arrangements." me i important gless making points to the bast.

This seems to be a good wood grape year brow-About a New may see full binories of pingup, coind, hard green grapes in many pure of the West the termodules, sometimes the virus trail for even haden and rocks, so that in rath admissible con the ground, a position that probabile access to from the starts of their contracts of tells, the apecial operates of the will grave grapes green and big as manages, will appear in the New E-re markets has then a month brain, and the blue and reddish amber ripe ones, pungent and atrangely redulent of while surpestions, will reque a little later. They make the figure possible jones and jettles, preserving in scaled glass the arome of the